## REMARKS

Claims 1-16 are pending in the present application. In the Office Action, claims 1-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Christenson, et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,574,721). The Examiner's rejections are respectfully traversed.

With regard to independent claims 1, 11, and 12, Applicants describe and claim receiving a virtual address, comparing at least a portion of the virtual address to a first preselected range, and using a first mechanism to generate a first physical address from the virtual address in response to the virtual address being outside the first preselected range. Applicants also describe and claim using a second mechanism to generate a second physical address from the virtual address in response to the virtual address being within the first preselected range.

Christenson is directed to providing simultaneous local and global addressing capabilities in a computer system. One method of performing global addressing includes translating a virtual address to a physical address if the virtual address is not out of range, i.e. if the virtual address does not span beyond a segment (subdivision) boundary defined within the global addresses. However, if the virtual address is out of range, an interrupt is generated to indicate an addressing error. A page fault routine may also be called to try to load a page into memory. Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that the cited reference does not describe using a first mechanism to generate a first physical address from the virtual address in response to the virtual address being outside the first preselected range. For at least this reason, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1, 11, 12, and all claims depending therefrom are not obvious over Christenson and request that the Examiner's rejection of claims 1-16 be withdrawn.

Moreover, it is respectfully submitted that the pending claims are not obvious in view of Christenson. To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the prior art reference (or

references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (CCPA 1974). There must also be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. That is, there must be something in the prior art as a whole to suggest the desirability, and thus the obviousness, of making the combination. Panduit Corp. v. Dennison Mfg. Co., 810 F.2d 1561 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

As discussed above, Christenson fails to teach or suggest all the limitations of the present invention. Moreover, Christenson fails to provide any suggestion or motivation to modify the prior art to arrive at the claimed invention. To the contrary, Christenson appears to teach away from the claimed invention by teaching that an interrupt is generated in response to determining that the virtual address is out of range. It is by now well established that teaching away by the prior art constitutes prima facie evidence that the claimed invention is not obvious. See, inter alia, In re Fine, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1596, 1599 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Nielson, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1525, 1528 (Fed. Cir. 1987); In re Hedges, 228 U.S.P.Q. (BNA) 685, 687 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Arguments with respect to other dependent claims have been noted. However, in view of the aforementioned arguments with regard to the independent claims, Applicants respectfully submit that the dependent claims are also allowable over the cited references.

For the aforementioned reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all claims pending in the present application are in condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (713) 934-4052 with any questions, comments or suggestions relating to the referenced patent application.

Respectfully submitted,

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